Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. B-4366

Magi No.

DOE __yes __no

1.	Nam	e (indicate preferred name)	elnemels aboutev
historic		700 North Howard Street	Resource Co
and/or	common	House of Burgess Antiques and Interior	p gidl
2.	Loca	tion o alequibling soind thed mansing years	pints wrose
street 8	k number	700 N. Howard Street	not for publication
city, to	wn	Baltimore vicinity of congressional district	Seventh
state	ialevo.	Maryland Baltimore county	ngtw-,abago
3.	Clas	sification	a dorn with
bu str sit	strict ilding(s) ructure	Ownership Status Present Usepublic	museum park park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4.	Own	er of Property (give names and mailing addresses	of <u>all</u> owners)
name	Brid (a	John Rugieri	ten shaped
street 8	k number	700 N. Howard Street telephone no.	
city, to	wn	Baltimore State and zip code	and 21201
5.	Loca	tion of Legal Description	by a large
courtho	ouse, regis	try of deeds, Baltimore City Courthouse	liber
street 8	k number	100 N. Calvert Street, Room 610	folio
city, to	wn	Baltimore state	MD
6.	Repr	esentation in Existing Historical Survey	ys
title		eges as filled, band, day rises of a control of the present window.	ns a sen of bissugs
date	CODE	federal state	county loca
osit	tory for su	rvey records	SEA YIOLS Watels W
city, to	wn	state	::

7. Description

Survey No. B-4366

Condition excellent good

fair

deteriorated __ ruins __ unexposed

Check one unaltered altered

Check one original site

date of move moved

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Resource Count: 3

This circa 1830 gable-roofed Greek Revival house sits on the northwest corner of N. Howard and W. Monuments streets. The threestory, three-bay, flemish bond brick building is one-half of a double house with 702 North Howard Street. It has a street frontage of 24' and a depth of 100'.

The main facade faces east on N. Howard Street. altered on the first story to accommodate a late-nineteenth-century commercial shop front. The first story is slightly raised above grade, with a cellar below. The brick foundation has been covered with a granite facing and the cellar windows have been infilled

with glass block with brick surrounds.

Five brownstone steps, with a 20th-century handrail, lead to The front door is the entrance in the third (northern) bay. recessed behind a vestibule that presently has an iron gate. vestibule entrance has an Italianate bracketed cornice over the stoop. Within the vestibule are two sets of steps -- two steps to the west leading to the original door and two steps to the south leading to a later door cut in when the commercial and residential The original doorway is flanked by floors were distinguished. columns supporting a heavily painted, wooden entablature consisting of bands and fillets. The three raised panel double doors are replacements. The doorway is capped by a fan shaped transom with ribbed cames in a petal motif. The ceiling of the vestibule is arched and embellished with a raised panel that The second doorway has a much simpler follows the curve. architrave of circa 1860 three-grooved jambs and a plain lintel. The door itself is 20th century, with the top half a glazed panel.

The first and second bays of the first floor have been altered by a large, three-sided display window that has been cut into the brick. The window does not project beyond the plane of the facade since the angled side pieces are narrow and are fixed from the inside (not outside) plane of the wall. The three-sided window is further divided into upper and lower panes. The upper portion is a series of five squared, fixed transoms (three in the middle section and two for each angled side window). The lower portion consists of three large single panes of glass with the larger pane in the middle and the narrower panes on the flanking sides. panes are joined by 20th-century metal mutins. The window lintel has a an ogee, a fillet, band, and fillet base. The cornice appears to antedate the present window.

The second and third stories each have three evenly spaced 6/6 sash windows with stone sills and shutter pintels. story has brick splayed jack arches. The third story has wood lintels with an ogee and fillets over a flat band profile. third-story windows are shorter than those on the second story.

B-4366 700 North Howard Street Baltimore MD Section 7 Description 7.1

The Italianate cornice is composed of a row of modillion-like brackets and a dentil course. A raised brick stringcourse is situated below the wooden cornice.

The south facade faces Monument Street. The four-bay long building includes the original main house and an attached back building of later date.

The main house is two-bays deep and laid in flemish bond. Each story has two evenly spaced 6/6 sash windows with splayed jack lintels. The windows are positioned in between two recessed chimneys with stacks that rise from the roof. As with the east facade windows, they also become increasingly shorter on each upper floor. The windows to the west have been bricked up. A new window on the first floor has been cut into the far west corner, as has one cellar window below. A cellar door cut into the east corner of the wall has an original jack arches. The Howard Street facade cornice wraps around the corner and terminates. There is no further cornice on this wall.

Attached to the back of the main house is a one-story addition of later 19th century date. The brick is laid in a variable common bond. The two 6/6 sash windows have sloping Italianate lintels with peaked center profile. Brick pilasters at the corner of the building support a brick entablature that includes a molded brick cornice. A solid brick wall forms a continuous balustrade along the roof. Blind arches provide a decorative pattern in the balustrade wall. The back building is further attached to a 20th-century, two-story building known as 300 W. Monument Street but is not described here.

The back, west wall of the main house is laid in a 13 to 1 common bond. The connection to 300 W. Monument Street and the back building partially obscure visibility from the street. The third story has two 6/6 sash windows and the second story has one.

The interior of the first floor is partially visible from the The plan is a 2/3 Georgian plan with the hall and stairs in the third bay. The front parlor has a narrow door on the east end of the north wall. This is the later door and presumably there was a larger opening located along the north wall. The original black and white veined marble fireplace is centered on the south It dates to the Greek Revival period and has Ionic pilasters framing the opening and a fascia board of horizontal grooves and folds. The mantle shelf is thin but projects deeply into the room. A pair of double doors are centered on the back, west wall. seven-panelled, raised field doors open into the front parlor. The door jambs and lintel are Greek Revival style with three deepgrooves incised into the jambs and rondel corner blocks are the lintels. The baseboards have an ogee and fillet profile capping a tall band. There is a later plaster rosette for a light fixture on the ceiling.

Period - preh - 1400 - 1500 - 1600 - 1700 - 1800 - 1900	nistoric archeology-prehist D-1499 archeology-historic D-1599 agriculture D-1699 architecture	community below oric community planning landscape architect conservation law economics literature education military engineering music exploration/settlement philosophy industry politics/government invention	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific	dates	Builder/Architect unknown	8
check:	and/or	ABCD ABCDEFG	11
	Applicable Exception:		
	Level of Significance:	nationalstate X_local	
Prepare	both a summary paragra	ph of significance and a general statemen	nt of history and

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This building is a rare survivor of early nineteenth-century residential architecture on Howard Street. The architectural design of this three-story, three-bay building is a good example of a Greek Revival house that retains much of its period details and reveals the transition to a shop-house form. As originally constructed, the house was part of a double house. construction of double houses was a common way of limiting the amount of financial risk to the speculative builder, since the amount of money invested was minimized by the relative smallness of the project. The facade details fall in the middle of cost and status: the brick work and entrance are finely executed (the top story has been sandblasted) but the lintels are rather spare. Thus this is a good example of a neither elite nor working class type of urban housing stock.

The dwelling may have originally been a shop-house. The presence of dwellings, or possibly combination shop-houses indicates the residential character of the neighborhood in the early nineteenth century. During the early transformation to a shop-house form (perhaps always functionally part of the house not architecturally expressed until later) the Greek Revival doorway was retained and a new, separate entrance that served only the first story was cut into the vestibule. The transitional Federal/Greek Revival recessed entrance is still in good condition despite the alterations. The rounded corners of the back building

are a particularly Baltimore design feature.

Architectural historian Richard Longstreth writes that "the rapid growth of commerce and manufacturing after independence led to a proliferation of the shop-house form in both new buildings and existing ones altered so that their commercial purpose was clearly indicated on the exterior. Shop-houses prevailed in emerging commercial centers of cities and towns alike through the early decades of the 19th century. Examples can still be seen in areas that have not experienced radical change, even though the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-4366

Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street (Washington: Preservation Press, 1987).

10. Ged	ographical Dat	a		
	Baltimore East Qu do NOT complete UTM re		Quadran	gle scale
Zone Eastin		B Zone	Easting	Northing
C		D F H		
		<i>)</i>		
	y description and justification		county boundaries	S
List all states a			county boundaries	s code
	and counties for properties o	verlapping state or	county boundaries	
List all states a state state	and counties for properties o	verlapping state or county county	county boundaries	code
List all states a state state 11. For	and counties for properties o code code	verlapping state or county county		code
List all states a state state 11. For	code m Prepared By	verlapping state or county county	ian	code
List all states a state state 11. For name/title organization	code m Prepared By Diane Shaw, Archite	verlapping state or county county	ian	code code r 18 ₃ . 1991

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House

21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DHCP/DHCD 100 COMMUNITY PLACE CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023 301-514-7600 B-4366 700 North Howard Street Baltimore MD Section 8 Significance 8.1

shopfronts themselves have almost always been altered. . . the upper section retaining a domestic character."

The articulation of the commercial street-level enterprise occurred in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The Italianate outer door entrance and the insertion of a bowed display window, complete with fivelight transoms and lintel express a later commercial aesthetic.

The preservation of this building indicates the lessening real estate pressures on the upper stretches of North Howard Street during the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries, both period when much remodelling or rebuilding was undertaken. Longstreth continues, "the gradual abandonment of the shop-house as the dominant form of commercial architecture was due to the everincreasing demands for trade and professional services along with a corresponding increase in land values, all of which fostered the design of buildings used entirely for commercial purposes." The survival of this building, and indeed the several Greek Revival houses on the block, is rare within the historical development of the commercial district and points to the marginal status of the 700 block of Howard Street. The alterations to the back buildings indicate some concession to later commercial and residential needs.

¹ Longstreth, <u>Buildings of Main Street</u>, p. 24.

² Longstreth, <u>The Buildings of Main Street</u>, pp. 24,29.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, 1815-1870 Industrial/Urban Dominance, 1870-1930, alterations

Historic Period Themes:
Architecture
Economics

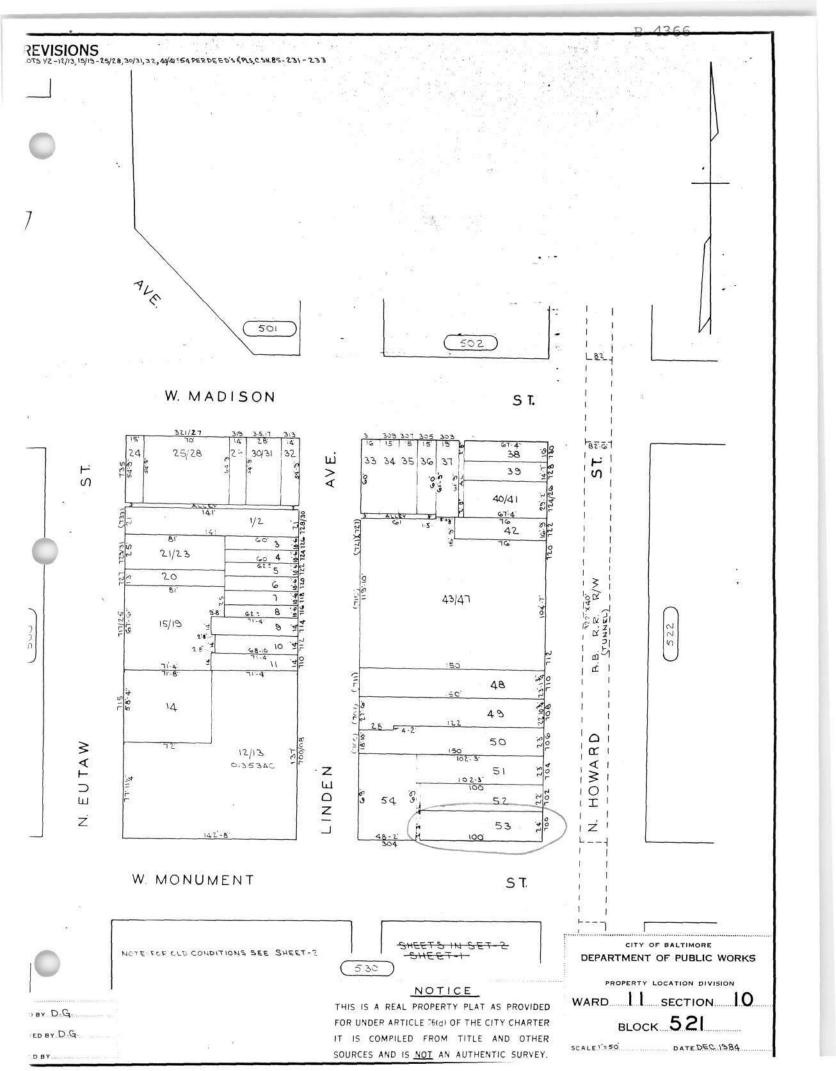
Resource Type:
Building

Historic Environment: Urban

Historic Function and Use:

Residential

Known Design Source: None





700 N. Howard St. Baltimore MD Drane Shaw 8/91 maryland SHPO Facade, east elevation, plus adjoining partywall building

B-4366



B-4366 700 N. Howard St. Ballimore MD Drave Show 8/91 maryland SHPO Detail, juncture of back building to main house 2/4



B-4366 700 N. Howard St. Baltimore MD Diane Shaw 8/91 maryland SHPO SE élevation 3/4



B-4366 700 N. Howard St. Baltimore, mD Diane Shaw 8/91 Maryland SHPO Facade detail 4/4